I Love the voice of the Autumn wind, For I hear in every breeze A spirit-whisper, soft and low, From among the leafless trees: Its tones are sad, yet in promise sweet

They tell of a happy land, And they say, "Come with us, from Earth away, And Join ye our Angel band." They tell me they dwell where the bright flow're bloom Where Pleasure knows no alloy,

'Mid realms of everlasting Peace, And Truth, and Love, and Joy. "O listen, child," says the Spirit-voice, "The flow'rs of Earth bloom bright In the morning's sun, but soher eve Blings o'er them a chilling blight

"Yet come with me to the Spirit-land, And I'll show thee fadeless flow'rs, Allke unchilled by beaming Morn Or Evening's shadowy hours. "The breath of Spring blows soft and mild Along the Joyous Earth,

But Winter's blast falls on her buds, And chills them in their birth. "Passing away! is the stamp of all Below our joyous skies ;-We read it on Beauty's glowing cheek, And within her sparkling eyes. "Yes-they 're passing away, Earth's lovely ones, Like leaves on the Wintry blast, Like the blooming flow'rs of yesterday

They 're journeying on to the Past! Then come with us to the Spirit-land, The land where the bright flow're bloom, The land where Destruction entereth not, And Hope finds not a tomb." Northampton, Virginia, October 7th, 1849.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Arrival of the Caledonia. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Telegraphed for the Baltimore American.

B. STON, Oct 12, P. M. The Royal mail steamer Caledonia arrived here to-day, bringing one week's later advices from all parts of Europe, London dates to the 28th ult., and Live pool 29 h.

BARINGS' CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Colonial markets were accepted for coffee and sugar-public sales of which have been numerous and extensive .-The deliveries of both articles, however, continues large.

The cotton market has been very quiet, both consumers and speculators acting with great cau-tion, and although a fair amount of business has been transacted prices suffered a decline. The grain trade has become dull-there is only a limited business going forward, and prices have rather a downward tendency. The holders of Indian corn affoat in Liverpool have become more firm in their demands, but as yet no orders from Ireland have warranted their increased pretensions. The reports from the manufacturing districts still represent the State of trade therein as being languid without any immediate prospect of improvement, particularly as the recent advices from India are not favorable for extensive shipments of goods to hat quarter.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are discouraging and trade languid without the prospect of improvement, particularly as re-Money is in more demand, but the stock of bullion increases, and the trade of discount re-

mains unchanged. There is no marked increase in the demand for American stocks for investment, but the parcels which were offered having been taken from the market at 103 to 104 for certificates and 104 and 105 for coupon bonds, prices are firmer, and we quote 104 and 104; for certificates, of which the suprly is comparatively large, and 1051 a 106 for bonds with coupon which are in more re quest. In the stocks of separate States we have varations of consequence to mention to day. In several instances U. S. 6's have been bough

LIVERPOOL, 29th .- The corn trade ru'ed duli throughout the week and closed at a decline of about is, per quarter in sales of considerable quantities. Flour is also lower. The top prices for best western canal is 23s, per bbl. The liberal supplies of foreign Indian Corn caused the demand to subside, though some were expecting an advance, but without any real cause. Cotton is languid and prices unsupported by the speculative purchasers. The sales for the

week are 33,000 bales, and the impo is 3 222 bales. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 28 - We have again to report a quiet cotton market during the past week. Prices of American are wi hout change, but at the same time it has been difficult either to buy or sell on satisfactory terms. This continued duliness is not attributable to any change in the accounts received of the growing crops, which are still unfavorable, but to the discouraging state of the Manchester markets, hich as yet exhibit no signs of improvement.-The import for the week is only 322 bales of all aores; the large sales of Surats are to be attributed 40 the untavorable reports of the crops in the East, but we cannot quote any advance; 8350 American, 4500 Surat and 350 Egyptian, bave been taken on speculation, and 2200 American, 460 Surat and 10 Madras for export, the sales for the week are 33,000 bales.
GENERAL NEWS.

The mortality from cholera bas further declined, the deaths from all causes in the London districts for the weeks of September, ending 221 were 3160, 2842 and 1981, thus the cholera deaths decreased from 2026 and 1682 to 839, i the same period; the deaths from cholera which were at the beginning of the month 400 daily, tell on the 19th to 110, and declined on the 2oth to 102, and on the 27th a further satisfactory report appeared showing the much greater dimuni-tion to 79 for all London, 33t for all England and 57 for Scotland, the cases of diarrice a being 174. This is the most satisfactory return which has appeared since the first outbreak of the dis-order. In Liverpool the disappearance of the disease has been equally signal.

The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates

from Calcana to August 8, from Hong Kong to July 26, and Manilla to July 14th. Business in China is dull. Heavy inundations

have taken place in the neighborhood of Shinghai, have taken place in the neighborhood of Su ingual, doing serious injury to the cotton and rice crops.

FRANCE now copoys a perfect tranquility, and there is no prospect at present of another political agitation; indeed public opinion is apparatus sently becoming more and more averse to revolutions in proportion as the increase of trade and commerce exhibits the advantages of internal Mr. River, who succeeds Mr. Rush, as Minister of the United States to the French Republic, has arrived in Paris.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Nothing

new has taken place in regard to the determina-tion of the Sultan, not to yield the Hungarian Relugees to Austria and Russia, except that a Russian officer of high rank has arrived at Conctantinuple to demand their extradition. There is no doubt that the requisite facilities can be farnished the Hungarians, to get out of the Turkish dominions and go where they please.

The latest intelligence from Vienna is down to

the latest intelligence. Comorn had not sur-rendered, and nothing of any importance from that fortiess was reported. The Hungarians made a salir on the 13th, and obtained some ad-

Vaniages over the Imperial troops.
Nothing definite has been arranged in regard to Hungary. It does not appear that there is any insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final pacification on the ground of a complete union with Austria. The Emperor of Russia has re-turned to St. Petersburgh, and his troops are gra-dually withdrawing within the Russian frontiers,

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. New York, Oct. 12, 9 o'clock, A. M. Church Excitement - The Mechanis' Fair - Address of Levi Woodbury - G.n. Scott - Scorstary Crawford, Army Movements, &c.

The alleged mismanagement of the fiscal af faire of St Peter's Catholic Church, has induced Bishop Hughes to interpose, and last Sunday he visited the Church, and at the hour appointed for afternoon service he poured out a torrent of indignant scathing elequence upon the clergy and trustees. He declared his determination to take their temporal as well as spiritual affairs into his own hands, and informed the congregation that in forms they were no consider him. were most agreeably spent in hearing an address tinto his own hands, and informed the congregation that in future they were to consider him as their pastor. He would do his duty, though he regretted to say that St. Peter's was the only regretted to say that St. Peter's was the only Church that had deserted him. All persons except owners of pews were then

desired to retire, and a meeting ensued, the pre-ceedings of which have not transpired. The Vice President visited the fair yesterday, and subsequently listen d to the anniversary ad-

The Hon Geo W Crawford Secretary of War, accompanied by Major General Scott, left town at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, for West Point, to inspect the military works at that place. It is his intention to return and devote to-day and to-

morrow to visiting the several military posts in nies of the evening were graced by some fine this vicinity. He stops at the Irving House. I learn that General Garland, who has been sationed here, in connection with the recruiting s-rvice, has been ordered to join his brigad: a The Pennsylvanian of Friday reports the Sen-

ate all right - 17 Democrats to 16 ft-deralists. The House of Representatives consists 61 100 members. The Democrats will have at least 60

far, to give Gamble a majority of about 8,000.

RICHMOND, VA. Saturday Morning, October 13, 1849.

"NATIONAL PROSPERITY." Under this caption the Times indulges in pleasing view of the present prosperity of the creased majority [about 3,000.] The Democra's country, which it most strangely ascribes to the "benign influences of the present Whig administration"-though the fact stares us broadly in the face, that the whole Democratic system of policy is in complete force, and we have but a misty glimmering of the "administrative policy" which the Regency will recommend to its party minerity in each House of Congress. The

Times says: "The credit of the Government, at home as well as in the money markets on the Continent of Europe, is better now than it has been at any prior period in the history of the Government and the policy of the 'Man of Peace' now at the helm of affairs, will have a direct tendency to increase confidence in the stability of our institutions. He will not embroil the nation in unrighteous and unconstitutional contests with foreign States. He will not saddle future generations with the payment of a public debt contracted in the prosecution of such contests.

All his ends will be for his country's good."

It is most amusing to hear the Taylor press lauding the "Man of Peace," who, in the few months he has been in power, has through his ministers managed to get the country into difficulties with several nations! Strange to hear 'the (high) credit of the Government" ascribed to "confidence" in a Whig administration, when it is notorious that, upon the revelations of the Poussin emeute through a confidential friend of Mr. Clayton, United States stock fell considera-Mr. Clayton, United States stock fell considerably in New York! The high credit of the Government and the universal prosperity are justly raceable, not to the Whig Regency which has done nothing to deserve confidence, but to the salutary and beneficent operations of the great measures of policy commenced and completed by the Democratic party. And these wise and efficient measures the Times proposes to tinker with, and once more make the business of the country a foot-ball for heated partizans. But, says the Times, "Two important interests of the country (coal and iron) do not share the general prosperity," and the tariff must be accordingly increased On the other hand, we have the evidence of the Baltimore correspondent of that conservative Whig organ, the National Intelligencer, who

writes on the 9.h inst: "After the most successful fail business cam paign of the last seven years, our merchants are gradually reducing their stock of goods. All the ramifications of trade seem to be in a healthy condition, and the prospects ahead seem to be alto-

gether promising Can language be more comprehensive and emphatic? Are not coal and iron properly included in "all the ramifications of trade;" and is not Baltimore an important coal and iron market? Moreover, the recent endorsement of the Tariff of 1846 by Pennsylvania, the great coal and iron State, should close the grumbling lips of he protectionists.

"ALL THE TALENTS AND DECENCY." The N. Y. Evening Post gives a glimpse of the primary meetings of the city Whigs of New York. We transfer a tew touches of the pencil: DISORDER AND RIOTING .- Our wining friends had a particularly nice time of it at their primary meetings yesterday. With few exceptions, these were, throughout the wards, one scene of fraud, turbulence and riot.

of disorder and outrage have ever, on any similar occasion, disgraced our city.
In the First WARD, the "Dirty Shirt" party s) called, carried the day, with the aid of the Whitehall boatmen, emigrant runners, baggage smashers," &c., over the quiet and orderly per ple of the ward.

On all hands it is admitted, that no such scenes

Fourth WARD .- In the contest in this ward, ous "Bill Sparks," now under indiciment for an attempt to fire the Astor Opera House, the night of the riot. FIFTH WARD -Here the proceedings were

most disgraceful. The election was, throughout, a continued fight between the friends of Schultz and those of Rodman, and finally broke up in a savage and general meles. Slung shot and knives were freely used, and the Tribune says one man had his throat cut! Several were said to have been seriously hurt. The ballot boxes were taken away from the inspectors, and carried down the street, but recovered by the police, who were all for the Schultz ticket. It is said there is to be another election.

SIXTH WARD .- There was a fight here, between the partizins of the regular and the Brennan ticket. No election.

Eignes Ward .- The friends of Allen had i all their own way. They called the election at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, polled up wards of twelve hundred votes in less than tw hours, and then started their organized bands of rowdies and bullies, "short boys," &c., into the neighboring wards, to regulate them without much reference to the wishes of the voters in There is an independent ticket in the field in the Eighth Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD .- Four tickets in the field, and the fighting incessant. No man could get near the ballot boxes without injury to his clothes or person. Several men hart. No election.

FORTLENTH WARD - Much highling and tumult; and the ticket headed William S. Wood

SIXTEENTH WARD -The usual proceedings here, -cheating and fighting. There can be no doubt that the scenes of yes terday were thoroughly disgraceful, and rendered

leclared elected.

the elections something worse than a farce.
While the Whigs were in a hopeless minority in the city nothing could exceed the quiet of their primary meetings. By Democratic divisions they have had the power and patronage of the city government for two or three years and the general government for a few months, and already their primary elections are more riotous, trauduent and corrupt than any ever witnessed in the Democratic party after nearly twenty years unlisturbed ascendancy in the city, State and na

Undoubtedly all this proves that the Whig party only wanted the opportunity and the temp opponents, and to develope those evil instincts which unfit them to possess or retain the reins of power.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. CAL-HOUN.

The Columbia (S. C.,) Telegraph states 'on good authority that no such intention has been either expressed or entertained by Mr. Calhoun; and that the rumor is entirely without foundation." We learn from the New York Courier, that the Merses. Harpers will publish before a great while, from the pen of Mr. Calhoun, a Treatise on the Elementary Principles of Government and the Constitution of the United States-and that it is so nearly complete, that he expects to prepare it for publication in his leisure hours during the coming session of Congress. It is said that Mr Webster has marked out the

plan of a History of Washing'on's Administration, and has done comething towards its execu-RICHMOND COLLEGE. States.

In spite of the dark and rainy streets on Wedmany of the gentler sex, assembled in the Sehis well-turned periods, glowing composition and striking grace of elocution, did full justice. He gives bright promise of impressive oratory and distinction. We regret that we lost the speech of Josiah Ryland, of King & Queen, which we to ensure success. dress by the Hon Levi Woodbury, at the Taber- hear highly commended. In a short Latin speech, Reverend Mr. Ryland, the President, delivered degrees of A. B. to these two young gen- instant, has a letter dated "Ste Marie River," tlemen, who were the first, and deservedly, to receive them. Mr. R. concluded with an excellent address in English. The interesting ceremochants and anthems from an admirable choir .-This College has an able Faculty, and the creditable performances at the Commencement show that it is destined to a prosperous and useful career. Success to it!

LATER FROM CANADA.

MOVEMENT IN PAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

MONTREAL, Oct 10—A. M.

GEORGIA.

The Whig endeavors to squeez out a Whig majority in the Legislature - but yesterday's mail settles the question. The Southern Recorder (Whig) of the 9.h says : "The present Execu tive has been re-elected by a considerably inhave likewise carried both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate the Democratic majority will be three [25 to 22.] The majority in the House of Representatives is three [66 to 63;] making on joint ballot, a majority of six for our in that county were tied."

Our Legislative strength would have been ven of the most decided Democratic counties in the State. On the whole, however, Georgia has the State. On the whole, however, Georgia has done nobly. As the Federal Union says:

far to congratulate the people of the State, upon this result, -for so far as the election of Governor is concerned, it is the trium; h of truth over talsehood; nay more, and we say it more in sor-row than in anger, it is the triumph of virtue over vice. Never, in this State, has a candidate for the Executive chair been so scandalous. ly villified by the press opposed to him, as has been Gov. Towns.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. We learn from a friend from Charlottesville, that on Thursday night he was informed by the Proctor that there were upwards of three hun.

GOVERNOR FLOYD Returned to the city on Thursday evening in good health and spirits, after a tour of several weeks in examining the public works of the

FROM THE SHIP GLENMORE. The following very interesting extracts are taken from a letter from a young friend to his

father, who resides in this city. It is dated: SHIP GLENMORE, South lat. 140 30',) Off the coast of Peru, Aug. 1, 1849. We are now within a day's sail, or one hundred and fifty miles of Callao, and I have determined to take the same precaution I did when we ran into Rio, and write before arriving at Callao,

for fear that something may transpire to prevent me from writing as fully as I desire.

When we left Rio we felt that we had a very perilous and hazardous voyage before us, and all poked with awe and dread to rounding Cape Horn, on account of the many reports and rumors circulated in Rio in regard to its dangers. In fact two or three vessels had been compelled to return to Rio, owing to the damage and injury which they had sustained in attempting to round it .-They of course gave the most exaggerated accounts of its dangers and difficulties, and you will no doubt be agreeably surprised and gratified, when I intorm you that we rounded this far lained point, the dread of all mariners, on the 3d of July, 1849, under studding sails, in twentyfour hours: making a distance of more than 200 miles in th a short space of time. But I know that you will be still more agreeably surprised when I tell you, that your humble servant, my dear ta ther, performed a feat which is almost as remarkable as that of our gallant ship; a feat which I venture to affirm, no other living or dead American ever did, which was to deliver a 4th of July oration on the Pacific Ocean, off Cape Horn, in South lat., 57 deg, amid intense cold, snow and hail. Verily we do not know what the luture and the fates will bring forth and decree; for it any man had told me this on the 4th of July, 1843, I would have laughed at him as an idiot or a madman. This was an undertaking which I at first declined, but I was so pressed by many of my friends, and when I took into consideration the pleasure which I knew it would afo d you, I determined to accept it, and to endeavor to acquit myself as hands mely as the circumstances under which it was written would permit. had only two weeks to write it in, and what the shines, and when it des, it is with that pale, lee-ble and sickly light, that is more disagreeable and depressing than cloudy weather. But I wrote it in two days, committed it to memory, and delivered it in half an hour-receiving, undeservedly, the congratulations of all. But all knew the disadvantages under which it was written and most

generously made allowances for its many imper-The proceedings of the celebration will be sent to the Richmond and Petersburg papers for publication; you will then see the toasts, which o re drunk in co'd water, and you will also see how the anniversary of our national birth day is commemorated on the bosom of the Pacific

by a body of Virginia adventurers. If my letters are rather too egotistical in their character, you must make charitable al. owances and excuse it, for one can sca cely write on shipboard without egotism; for he is either directly or indirectly connected with every thing that transpires.

The weather from Rio to the Horn was cold and disagreeable without being really stormy, although we had some stiff gales-but we had only one severe blow and that was off from the River La Platte. I thought that I had heard frequently the wind blow, but it seems that I had not the faintest conception of its power until that night. We ran for twelve hours before the wind under bare poles, with not a rag of canvass but a small sail called the "spencer," and which is attached to the mainmast, and that

was set to give steerage to the vessel. I went on the poop deck, and the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, creating a roar as it rushed through the shrouds, that resembled the tramp and bellowing of a herd of cattle; the ocean at times was iterally levelled by its violance. lence, and presented the appearance of an im-monse sheet of foam, at other times waves would roll, not "mountains high," but some appeared alike and as large as "French Garden Hill;" they would strike the ship with great violence and make her quiver in every timber, sending the water from bow to stern. It was emphatically the most magnificent and awfully grand sight hat I ever witnessed; and, instead of feeling that dread which I anticipated such a spectacle would produce, I experienced a feeling of awe, a sen-sation similar to that felt in reading a description of a desperate charge made by two contending armies—most of our men were extremely anxship braved the tempest most gallantly-there was no tear manifested by a single man, for all

knew we had a plenty of sea room and great confidence in our ship and her officers. In latitude 40 deg. the weather became cool, and gradually increased as we approached the thorn; but we all managed to keep ourselves comfortable by putting on plenty of clothing, and by keeping ourselves between decks. I was agreeably disappointed in the intensity of the cold, for I have frequently experienced equally little from chill blains, which were produced

We will arrive at San Francisco two weeks before the Marianna, and I am firmly convinced we will make the passage quicker than most of of the United States in 1843." the ships that have left the ports of the United Oceans have been beaten badly by us, all havnesday night, a large assemblage, including ing left weeks before us. Among those that are now fresh in my memory are, the Swan from New York-the Yeoman from Boston-the John Potter of Baltimore, and the Marianna,

which we got five days' start of from Rio. tion of the reports which induced us to leave our native State. Our company are all in fine spirits, and if there is gold in California to the extent represented you may rely upon their

EXPEDITION OF SIR JOHN FRANK LIN .- The Cleveland Plaindealer of the 5th September 28th, announcing the arrival of Sir John Richardson, from the fruitless search after the lost Polar expedition of Sir John Franklin, of whose dreadful fate among the ices of the Arctic Ocean there is left little or no room to doubt. Sir John Richardson, having tailed to find even the remotest clue to the Franklin Expedition, is now on his way back to England. He left there in April, 1848; and from the Sault Sie. Marie has made the voyage in cances and boats and overland, a distance of three thousand and five hundred miles and back, by way of Lake of the Woods, Macken-

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
WASH NGT. N. Oct. 10th, 1849 "As you like it," is one of the best productions of the English bard, and one of these plays that speak forth the inimitable delineations of character there displayed. But Becock's "Lile master, like man," is being enacted over again in Washing on, superior to be days of Shakespeate, in the person of Mr Ewing, and his confidential clerk, Mr Coffey: Mr Ewing in his transactions by deputy, with Mr Douglas in the rent of a house, and Mr Coffey in his contract with his land-lady in the rent of a suits of rooms at a reduced price. The first promised the bestowment of public garden r, a salary of twelve political opponents. In the above result, the county Ware is not considered, as the candidates s owment of watchman to the land'a ty's husband but, both premises having failed in compliance, the first has had to vacate the premises much greater, but for culpable dissensions in se-

says, he will do, if not hurried too unmercifully. These are pretty examples of the Whig transactions in this city; and perpetrated, one in Georgia; and the Whig party of the State has been taught, that the days of humbuggery are over. Indeed, in one respect, it is not going too far to congratulate the people of the State, noon United States—trading, bargaining politicians, even to the parcelling out of public offices at cen per cent. for their emoluments-these things are no fictions; they have occurred, and are spoken of treely by many. Shame! shame!!

The Secretary of the Navy goes to the North with Gen. Taylor, who left this city this morning, to resume his journey of observation to the Northern manufaciories, and to look after their

wants of forther projection. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the abrogation of the station of "Chief Navy Constructor," and says that Com. Skinner is to fill that place. The supposed cause for this, is that Mr. Grice, who filled the place after the death of Col. Humphreys, during the latter part of Mr. Polk's administratios, being a Democrat, has had leave to vacate the place, and go to Philad Iphia, to make room for Mr. Southall, Whig, ordered to Washington. The idea of Com. Skinner being the "Chief Navy Constructor" is original, and will go far to advance the science of Mr. Preston in Navy tactics. Mr. Preston has also ordered certain work to be discontinued at Portemouth, one of the best local stations for good work in the U. States, and that the same is to be done at Philadelphia or some of the Eastern stations. It is shrewdly suspected this order has some bearing towards crippling the prospects of Messrs. Montague and Cunningham, in the establishment of the new paper at Portsmouth, as most of the workmen belong to the Democratic party. Such plans, i such are intended by the Secretary, will tail

tion, Whiggery is getting its due, and will get , until it is rooted out of being.

The few items from Pennsylvania that have come to hand from the election yesterday, justify the prediction, that Mr Gamble, the Den nominee for Canal Commissioner, will be elected by at least 15,000 majority. It is a pity the Congressional Elections do not take place at the same time. At any rate, next year, when they do take place, General Taylor must take another journey, and like effects will produce like re-sults. Whiggery, as the Intelligencer quaintly observes, in two years "will not know what hurt them," for there will be none left to tell the fate

The Democracy will soon supply their places; and whether the work is done at this or that sta-

of the present deceptive party in power.

JACOB FAITHFUL, JR.

STATE OF DESERET.

It has already been announced that the people residing in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake had instituted for themselves a form of Government, which is to be submitted to Congress at its next session. The Editors of the St Louis Republican, who have been permitted to look at certified copies of the Constitution thus established, and of the proceedings of the Legislature under it, and of the reasons which led to these movements, give the subjoined account of them:

The new State is quaintly styled the STATE OF DESTREY, which implies according to the Mor-men history and interpretation, the "Honey Bee," and is significant of Industry and the kindred sailors termed "extremely nasty weather." For viriues. It is scarcely necessary to say to our below the River La Platte the sun scarcely ever readers that the population of this new State is composed altogether of persons confessing the Mormon taith, of whom the number is rapidly which all their emigration is tending. proceed ngs, as in every thing else, the peculiarities of this people are preserved, though we cannot see that this will offer any good bar to their application for admission into the Union. In one respect, at least, the Convention which

formed the Constitution for the new State has set a good example. They were employed only one week in action upon it, and we do not see but what it is as good a one as some of our States have been able to form after months of deliberation We proceed to give some of its main features.

In February last notice was given to all the citizens of that portion of Upper California lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains that a Covention would be held at the Great Salt Lake city, on the 5th of March, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proprie ty of organizing a Territorial or State Government.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, the Convention met, "consisting of a large portion of the inhabitants of that part of Upper Carifornia lying east of the Sierra Nevada mountains"— Daniel Spencer was elected chairman; William layton, secretary; Thomas Bullock, assistant

cretary; and Horace S E dridge, marchal. After several addresses a committee of ten was appointed to draught a Constitution, under which they could govern themselves until the Congress of the United States should otherwise provide. Alfred Carrington, Jos L Heywood, William W Phelps, David Fullmer, John S Fullmer, Chas C Rich, John Taylor, Parley P Pratt, John M Birnhisel, and Erastus Snow were appointed said committee. The Convention then adjourned to Thursday, the 8th, when they met to receive the report of the committee This report was then made, in the shape of a Preamble and Constitution for the government of the new State. The first clause is as

follows: "We, the People, gratefu! to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a iree and independent Government, by the name of the State of Deserct, including all the, following tous to have a blow; they were all gratified, for boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the 33.1 deg this was truly the largest kind of a blow. Our north latitude where it crosses the 108 deg. longitude, west of Greenwich; thence running south and west to the northern boundary of Mexico, thence west to, and down the main channel of the Gita river, on the northern line of Mexico, and on the northern boundary of Lower California to the Pacific ocean; thence along the coast northwesterly to the 118 deg. 30 min. of west longitude; thence north to where said line intersects the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada mountains; thence north along the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains to the divi-Richmond. Some of our members softered a waters flowing into the Columbia river from the waters running into the Great Basin; thence easterly along the dividing range of in the amosphere, than from the cold; but hey mountains that separate said waters flowing of rid of them as soon as the mild weather approached. They are all now in enjoyment of the waters flowing into the Great Basin excellent health; in fact I believe there never on the south, to the summit of the Wind was a body of men who have enjoyed such an river chain of mountains; thence southeast was a body of men who have enjoyed such and south by the dividing range of micro uninterrupted state of good health as our company have been blessed with, since we left the Capes tains that separate the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from the waters flowing into the Gulf of California, to the place of beginning, as set forth in a map drawn by Charles and published by order of the Senate

The powers of the Government are then divi-Those which we have met on the two | did into three dipartments-legislative, execu-

> The article in relation to the legislative department is not essentially different from the Consti-tutions of the several States Members are required to be free white male citizens of the Uniied States, and to take an oath to support the Constitution thereof. The first Senate is to consist

Governor, Secretary of State, Anditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer. The julicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and sich interior tribunals as the Legislature shall establish. A willing dispositions and complete organization | Chief Justice and two Associates compose the Supreme Court.
The fifth article provides for the election of the

> the adoption of the Constitution, "and if a majority of all the legal votes shall be in favor of its ad ption, the same shall take effect from and after said election." all men have a natural and inalienable right to shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there-of, or disturbing any person in his religious wor-

officers named in the Constitution, on the first

Mondayof May, [last.] and for a vote for or against

the people had been given for the adoption of the nstitution; and that Brigham Young had teceived a majority of all of the votes for Governor; Heber C. Kimball for Lieutenant Governor; William Richards for Score ary of State, Win. Clayton for Auditor of Public Accounts; Jos. S. Hey wood for Treasurer; and they were severally

informed thereof. On the 31 a resolution was passed providing joint committee to memorialize Gungress for a Stale or Territorial Government; waich

was alterwards reported and adopted.

On the 5th instant, according to previous resclutions, the Legislature met in joint session, and proceeded to ballot for a Delegate and Representative to Congress, when Almon W. Babbitt, having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly elected. On the 9th the Legislature adjourned sine die.

Betere doing so they adopted a memorial to Congress, in which they set forth the reasons which have induced them to organize a State Government They cite the failure of Congress to provide a government for the territory acquired from Mexico, the abrogation of the Mexican law, the anarchy which has followed. "The revolver and the Bowie knite," they say, "have been the highest law of the land-the strong have prevailed against the weak-while persons, pro-perly, character, and religion have been unaided, and virtue unprotected " Finally, they represent that there is now a sufficient number of inh bitants residing within the State of Descret to support a Sta e Government, and to relieve the General Government from the expense of a Terri-torial Government, and they therefore ask that the Constitution accompanying this memorial be ratified, and that the State of Deseret be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, or that such form of Government may be given to them as may be deemed expedient; and that their Delegate may be received and their interes a properly represented in the

Congress of the United States.

Not a word is said in the Constitution about slavery or the Wilmot proviso, such things not having entered into the imaginations of the law-givers as important for their welfare. The Constitution will be pressed upon Congress, and, if ratified, two new Senators and a Representative will soon appear in that body from the State of Deseret -a State which was without a serled inhabitant four years ago, and which is some twenty-five hundred miles from the seat of the Federal Government.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Oct. 10. PENNSYLVANIA REDEEMED!

Democratic Canal Commissioner - A Demo cra ic Legis'ature - And an therwhelming Dem cratic Majority on Popular Vote

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY REDEEMED! A D mocratic Sheriff, Register, Commissioner, Clerk of the Orpians' Court, County Treasurer and Auditor, probably elected! DEMOCRATIC SENATOR ELECTED, AND A DE-MOCRATIC GAIN OF EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY:—THE INDEPENDENT CAN-DIDATE FOR MAYOR OF THE CITY ELECT-

We knew that noble old Pennsylvania would not disappoint the hopes of the country. The result of yesterday's election has proved that the people of this Commonwealth, uniting with their fellow citizens of other States, North and South, have declared against the corrupt and imbecile Regency now in power at Washington. Never before were the train ban's of Federalism so active, unscrupulous and desperate.— Headed by the reckless and bad man who now occupies our Gubernatorial Chair, and stimulated by promises of office from the leaders, they exerted themselves with an energy worthy good cause. The money of the General Government was openly used to deleat the Democracy; and in this city the corporation party resorted to the worst means to avert the doom that has befallen them. Hundreds of talse voters were colonized in our midel, and the most scandalous coalitions were formed. But the people, burning with the recollection of the deceptions that have been practised upon them, and anxious to prove themselves worthy of the responsibility devolved upon them, marched to the polls, and spurn-

by a vote singularly impressive and overpower-The defeat of the Whigs in this city, is an era in political annals. It was brought about by peculiar circumstances; and while the credit is mainly due to the Independent men of all parties, we cannot forbear congratulating the Democrats for their united stand in favor of the for his support. A few weeks ago he proceeded Independent Council ticket is chosen. It is the poctical character, &c; and it was underglory enough for one day, nowever, to proclaim stood by some of his orrespondents here that he glory enough for one day, however, to proclaim that Joel Jone; is elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

ed the intamous leaders and their vile schemes,

To such demagogues as Johnston, Fuller, and others, eager to promise or to bargain with any the University. and all parties-foremost in the falsification of result is alike a lesson and an admonition.

To morrow we hope to give more ample de. phases. tails of the great victory which has been achieved by the Democracy of Pennsylvania -We refer our readers to the returns as given in the proper column.

P S -5 o'clock, A. M. - There is no doubt whatever of the election of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff; and we think the rest of the Democratic City and County Ticket is also safe. The frauds and colonizing of the City Corporation, have probably defeated the Independent Council Ticket.

From the New York Tribune.) DEATH OF EDGAR A POE. EDGAR ALLAN POE is dead. He died in Bal-

reputation, in all this country; he had readers in England, and in several of the States of Continental Europe; but he had few or no friends; and the regrets for his death will be suggested principally by the consideration that in him literary art has lost one of its most brilliant but erratic stars The family of Mr Poe-we learn from Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," from which a considerable portion of the facts in this notice are derived - was one of the oldest and most respectable in Baltimore. David Poe his pater-nal grandfather, was a Quartermaster-General in the Maryland line during the Revolution, and the intimate friend of Latayette, who, during his last visit to the United States, called personally upon the General's widow, and tendered her acknow-ledgments for the services read-red to him by her His great-grandfather, John Poe, married in England, Jane, a daughter of Admiral James McBride, noted in British naval history, and claiming kindred with some of the most illustrious English families. His father and mo her, -both of whom were in some way connected with the theatre, and lived as precariously as their more gitted and more eminent sondied within a few weeks of each other, of consumption, leaving him an orphan, at two years of age. Mr. John Atlan, a wealthy gentleman of Richmond, Virginia, took a fancy to him, and persuaded his grandfather to suffer him to adopt him. He was brought up in Mr Allan's family; and as that gentleman had no other children, he was regarded as his son and heir. In 1816 he accompanied Mr and Mrs Allan to Great B itain, visited every portion of it, and afterward passed four or five years in a school kept at Stoke Newington, near London, by Rev. Dr. Bransby. He returned to America in 1822, and in 1825 went to the Jefferson University, at Characteristics. louesville, in Virginia, where he led a very dissigated life, the manners of the college being at honors, however, and went home greatly in debt. Mr. Allan retused to pay some of his debts of of age, and the lady was young; Poe quarrelled with her, and the veteran husband, taking the part of his wife, addressed him an angry letter, which was answered in the same spirit. He died soon after, leaving an infant son the heir to his property, and bequeathed Poe nothing. The army, in the opinion of the young cadet,

was not a place for a poor man; so he left West Point abruptly, and determined to main. tain himself by authorship. He printed, in 1829 a small volume of poems, most of which were written in early youth. Some of these poems are quoted in a reviewal by Marg ret Fuller, in the Tribune in 1816, and are justly regarded as among the most wonderful exhibitions of the precocious development of genius, They illustrated the character of his abilities, and justified his anticipations of success. For a considerable time, however, though he wrote journals attracted little attention, and his hope poverty and despair. But in 1831, the proprietor of a weekly gazette, in Baltimore, offered members. The Democrats will have at least 60 members, securing a large majority on joint ballot.

MOVEMENT IN PAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

Montreal, Oct 10—A. M.

A declaration in lavor of the annexation to the some for caral commission for the counties for caral commission are not complete. Wesimoreland county is reported to give Gamble (Dem) 2,000 majority. If the following the following members of partial following and his associates and of the woods. Maked the following members. The Democrats will have at least 60 members, securing a large majority on joint ballot. Montreal, Oct 10—A. M.

A declaration in lavor of the annexation to the same upon the size of the woods. Maked the following members of the woods. Maked the fill of the decision. One of the Committee was the accomplished author of "Horse Shoe Ro-Deant of the American Washington of the American Washington of the accomplished author of "Horse Shoe Ro-Deant of the accomplished author of "Horse Shoe Ro-Deant of the American Washington of the accomplished author of "Horse Shoe Ro-Deant of the American Washington of the accomplished author of "Horse Shoe Ro-Deant of the American Washington of the American Washingto

After the organization the chairman announced to the House that a majority of all the votes of the House that a majority of all the votes of the property had been been the property and the property of the property had been the property and the property and the property had been the property and the property publishers, with permission to use their names in such a way as to promote the publishers' advantage. So it would have been in this case, but that one of the Committee, taking up a litthe book, in such exquisite caligraphy as to seem like one of the finest issues of the press of Putnam, was tempted to read several pages, and being interested, he summoned the attention of the company to the half dozen compositions in the volume. It was unanimously decided that the prizes should be paid to the first of geniuses who had written legibly. Not another MS, was unfolded. Immediately the 'confidential envelop' was opened, and the successful competitor was found to bear the scarcely

known name of Poe.

The next day the publisher called to see Mr. Kennedy, and gave him an account of the author that excited his curiosity and sympathy, and caused him to request that he should be brought to his office. Accordingly he was introduced: the prize money had not yet been paid, and he was in the costume in which he had an wered the advertisement of his good fortune. Thin, and pale even to ghastliness, his whole appearance indicated sickness and the utmost destitution. A tattered frock-coat concealed the absence of a shirt, and the ruins of boots disclosed more than the want of sockings. But the eyes of the young man were luminous with intelligence and feeling, and his voice and conversation, and manners, all won upon the lawyer's regard. Pue told his his tory, and his ambi ion, and it was determined that he should not want means for a suitable appearance in society, nor opportunity for a just display of his abilities in herature. Mr. Kennedy accompanied him to a clothing store, and purchase! for him a respectable suit, with changes of linen, and sent him to a bath, from which a: returned with the suddenly regained bearing ot a genileman.

The late Mr. Thomas W. White had then recently established The Southern Literary Messenger, at Richmond, and upon the warm recom-mendation of Mr. Kennedy, Poe was engaged, at a small salary—we believe of \$500 a year—to be its editor. He entered upon his duties with letters full of expressions of the warmest gratitude to his friends in Baltimore who in five or six weeks were astonished to learn that with characteristic recklessness of consequences, he was hurriedly married to a girl as poor as himself. Poe continued in this situation about a year and a half, in which he wrote many brilliant articles, and raised the Messenger to the first rank of literary periodica's.

He next removed to Philadelphia, to assist William E. Burton in the editorship of the Gentleman's Magazine, a miscellany that in 1840 was merged in Graham's Nagazine, of which Poe became one of the principal writers, particularly in criticism, in which his papers attracted much attention, by their careful and skillful analysis, and generally caustic severity. At this period, howsecuring distinction in romantic fiction, and a collection of his compositions in this department, published in 1841, under the title of "Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque," establish ed his reputation for ingenuity, imagination, and extraordinary power in tragical narration.

Near the end of 1841 Poe removed to New York, where he conducted for several months a literary miscellany called "The Broadway Jour-nal." In 1845 he published a volume of "Tales" in Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books, and in the same series a collection of his poems. Beside these volumes he was the author of "Arthur Gordon Pym," a romance: "A New Theory of English Versification;" "Eureka," an essay on the material and spiritual universe: a work which he wished to have "judged as a po-em," and several extended series of papers in the periodicals, the most noticeable of which are Marginalia," embracing opinions of books and authors; "Secret Writing," "Autography," and Sketches of the Literati of New York."

His wife died in 1847, at Fordham, near this City, and some of our readers will remember the paragraphs in the papers at the time, upon his dratitute condition. His wants were supplied by the liberality of a few individuals. We remem ber that Col Webb collected in a few moments fifty or sixty dollars for him at the Union Clut; Mr Lewis o Brocklyn, sent a similar sum from one of the Courts, in which he was engaged when he saw the statement of the poet's poverty; and others illustrated in the same manner the et-

fort of such an appeal to the popular heart.

Since that time Mr Poe had lived quietly and with an income from his literary labors sufficient We cannot yet say if the to Richmond in Virginia, where he lectured upon was this week to be married, most advantageously, to a lady of that city, a widow, to whom he had been previously engaged while a student in The character of Mr. Poe we cannot attempt

to describe in this very hastily written article.— We can but alloae to some or its more striking

His conversation was at times almost supramorial in its el quence. His voice was moin-lated with astonishing skill, and his large and variably expressive eyes looked repose or shot fiery tumult into theirs who listened, while his own face glowed, or was changeless in pallor, as his imagination quickened his blood or drew it back frozen to his heart. His imagery was from the worlds which no mortal can see but with the vision of genius. Suddenly starting from a pro-position exactly and sharply defined in terms of umost simplicity and clearness, he rejected the forms of customary logic, and by a crystalline process of accretion, built up his occular demonstrations in forms of gloomiest and ghastlest grandeur, or in those of the most airy and deli-cious beauty—so minutely, and distinctly, yet so rapidly, that the attention which was yielded to timore the day before yesserday. This announce-ment will startle many, but few will be grieved by it. The poet was known, personally or by him was chained till it stood among his wonder ful creations— till he himself desolved the spell, and brought his hearers back to common and

base existence, by vulgar tancies or exhibitions of the ignoblest passion.

He was at all times a dreamer—dwelling in ideal realms-in heaven or hell-peopled with the creatures and the accidents of his brain. He walked the streets, in madness or melancholy, with lips moving in indistinct curses, or with eyes up urned in passionate prayer, (never for him sell, for he telt, or professed to feel, that he was already damned,) but for their happiness who at the moment were objects of his idolatry; or, with his glances introverted to a heart gnawed with angui-h, and with a face shrouded in gloom, he would brave the wildest storms; and all night with drenched garments and arms beating the winds and rains, would speak as if to spirits that a such times only could be evoked by him from the Aidena close by whose portals his disturbed soul sought to lorget the ills to which his constitution subjected him—close by the Aidenn where were er see, but in fittul glimpses, as its gates opened to receive the less fiery and more happy natures whose destiny to sin did not involve the doom of

He seemed, except when some fi ful pursuit subjugated his will and engrossed his faculties always to bear the memory of some controlling sorrow. The remarkable peem of The Rayen was probably much more nearly than has been supposed, even by those who were very intimate with him, a reflection and an echo of his own history. He was that bird's

— Unhappy master,
Whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster,
Till his songs the burden bore—
Till the dirges of his hope, the Melancholy burden bore Of "Nevermore," of "Nevermore."

Every genuine author in a greater or less de that time extremely dissolute. He took the first honors, however, and went home greatly in debt. traces of his personal characte; elements of his nonors, nowever, and went nome greatly in debt.

Mr. Allan refused to pay some of his debts of honor, and he has ily quitted the country on a Quixotic expedition to join the Greeks, then struggling for liberty. He did not reach his original destination, however, but made his way to St. Petersburg, in Russia, where he became insolved in difficulties from which he was evited. volved in difficulties, from which he was extri- what was most remarkable and peculiar-in the cated by the late Mr Henry Middleton, the American Minister at that capital. He returned home in 1829, and immediately afterward entered the Military Academy at West Point. In about eighteen months from that time, Mr Allan, who had lost his first wife while Mr Poe was in Poesia married again. He was sire from the time of the social world, and numberless complexities of the social world, and Russia, married again. He was sixty five years the whole sys em with him was an imposture. -This conviction gave a direction to his shrewd and naturally unamiable character. Still, though he regarded society as composed altogether of villains, the sharpness of his intellect was not of that kind which enabled him to cope with villainy, while it continually caused him by overshots to fail of the success of honesty. He was in many respects like Francis Vivian in Bulwer's novel of "The Caxons." "Passion, in him, comprehended many of the worst emotions which militate against human happiness You could not contradict him but you raised quick choler; you could not speak of wealth, but his cheek paled with gnawing envy. The astonishing na ural advantages of this poer boy —his beauty, his readiness, the daring spirit that breathed around him like a fiery atmos-phere—had raised his constitutional self-confi dence into an arrogance that turned his very In the Declaration of Rights, it is declared "that readily and brilliantly, his contributions to the claims to admiration into prejudices against him. Irascible, envious - bad enough, but not worship God according to the dictates of their of gaining a livelihood by the profession of lite the worst, for these salient angles were all varpassions vented themselves in sneers. There seemed to him no moral susceptibility; and, what was more remarkable in a proud nature religious worship."

This Constitution was adopted on the 10th March, 1849.

The first General Assembly met on the 2! of

try-was in some sense biographica'; in draperies of his imagination, those who had taken the trouble to trace his steps, could perceive, but slightly concealed, the figure of himself. There are perhaps some of our readers who will understand the allusions of the following beautiful poem. Mr Poe presented it in MS to the writer of these paragraphe, just before he left New York recently, remarking that it was the

last thing he had written. ANNABEL LEE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kie gdom by the sea
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annarl Lar;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to ove and be loved by me. I was a child and she was a child, In this kingdom by the sea,
But we loved with a love that was more than love.
I and my Arassel Lez.
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annanz Len;
So that her high born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a seputchre
in this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in heaven, ent envying her and me

Yes !- that was the reason (as all men know In this kingdom by the sea)

That the wind came out of the cloud by night, Chilling and killing my ANNABEL

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea, Can ever dissever my soul from the soul Of the beautiful Annabet Lee:

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful ANNABYL LRE;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful ANNABYL LRE:
And so all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my life and my bride,
In her sepuritors there by the sea—
In her temb by the sounding sea.

We must omit any particular criticism of Mr. Poe's works. As a writer of tales it will be admitted generally, that he was scarcely surpassed in ingenuity of construction or effective painting. As a critic, he was more remarkable as a dissecter of sentences than as a commenter upon ideas; he was little better than a carping grammarian. As a poet, he will retain a mest honorable rank. Of his "Raven," Mr. Willis observes, that in his opinion "it is the most effective single example of fugitive poetry ever published in this country, and is unsurpassed in English poetry for subtle conception, masterly ingenuity of versifica-tion, and consistent sustaining of imaginative In poetry, as in prose, he was most successful in the metaphysical treatment of the passions. His poems are constructed with wonderful ingenuity, and finished with consummate art. They illustrate a morbid sensitiveness of feeling, a shadowy and gloomy imagination, and a taste almost faultless in the apprehension of that sort

of beauty most agreeable to his temper. We have not learned he circumstate s of his death. It was sudden, and from the fact that it occurred in Baltimore, it is to be presumed that he was on his return to New York. "After life's fitful feyer he sleeps well."

LUDWIG THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. The following from he Philadelphia Ledger

gives an account of the continuation of the riots from the point where our report left off yester We resume the details of the riots from the point at which our account of yesterday broke if, first correcting an error, which was the result of supposing that the authorities, having control of the military, after going to the trouble of rousing them at midnight, would, at leas', take efficient measures to prevent a recurrence of the riot.

From their marching down Six h street, the supposition was natural that they would be posted so as to be most effective; but it seems that, instead of this, the force was marched as far as Shippen street, when they returned by way of Fifth street to Chesnut, and out to the Museum building, and soon after were dismissed. The consequence was, that the rioters ascertaining that the military force had retired, re-commenced their lawless acrs, and by daylight the disturbance was raging furiously. the rioters jumped the fence : bove the California House, and set fire to the frame building in the

rear of the open space between it and the dwelin the vicinity commenced moving, when even the females were pelted with stones by the riot-ers while carrying off articles of furniture.— The flames spreading in the meanwhile, brought the firemen again to the spot. They sailed down the street, and the rioters retreating before them, the Phoenix was put in service. In a short time, however, the rioters returned, and let fly a and the members of the Phoenix were forced to my from their carriage. The firemen, however, were reinforced by citizens, and returning again to the fire, the Good Will and Phoe nix were put into service, and prevented the further spread of the fire, which, at this time, had communicated to a row of court houses, running west from Sixth The Robert Morris Hose Company had laid

their hose for the purpose of assisting in extinguishing the fire, when the members were beaten off the carriage and taken possession of by the rioters, who ran off the hose, (which was cut by them,) and then carried off the apparatus into Mayamensing. It was afterwards restored to the company by John Kueas and some other watchmen of that district. The hose of the Diligent Fire Company was backed with knives so as to be useless. The State House bell again gave the signal for the assembling of the military, but up to eight o'clock a suffi-cient force had not mustered in the State House yard to warrant their going down to the scene of riot. At this time Sixth street, from Walnut to Lombard streets, was thronged with people curious to see what was going on, and from Lombard to South the battle of cricks and buckshot was going on, with occasional in erhad ceased, the rioters having nearly all dis-persed, and those remaining could not be distinguished from the spectators with whom they were mingled Several persons were wounded

mi ed into the hospital: James Beasely, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, received a ball in his breast.— He was conveyed to the hospital, where he re-mains in a cruical condition. He lived in the vicinity of Broad and Arch streets.

La scance McShane, while looking out of the window of a house in which his sister lived, was struck in the temple with a chance shot, and re-

in the affray, of whom the following were ad-

ceived a severe wound, which will probably prove A young medical student received a ball in his high, while locking on the affray. The following colored men were also taken to the hospitals: R. Kandall, badly hurt, shor in the back of his head. Charles Anderson, stabbed in he thigh, and George Tilletson, stabbed in the

A colored boy, in the employ of Sacriff Lelar, had three shots extracted from his leg, which were received while passing Six h and Lombard A young min, the son of Captain Walker, the

breast

keeper of a tavern in Seventh below South, was wounded during Tuestay night. A marble fired from a musker struck a rib, and glancing, infliced a severe flesh wound. The marble was extracked by Mr. Rizer.
At about 9 o'clock the military, in command of General Patterson and Colonel Bohlen, took up the line of march. On reaching the scene of

riot, the companies were posted so as to command all the approach is to it. The line of sentinels were extended along Sixth, from Pine to Shippen, and along Lombard and South streets, from Fifth to Seventh. Two field pieces were posted in Sixth s reet, pointing North and South, and a company of cavalry was in readiness to act, if nece-sity required it. The companies were provided with ball cartridges, and fully authorized in the companies were rized to fire on the rioters.

Cornelius Speel, one of the election judges in the Sixty Ward, Southwark, was struck on the forehead with a spent ball. The injury was not

serious. The colored church in Lombaid street, below Sixthand the old church edifi e at Fifth and Gas-

kill streets, have been converted into barracks for the use of the military. With the exception of several discharges of fire arms in Moyamersing, apparently intended for signals by the rioters, no disturbance occurred last evening. In visiting the scene of the last disturbance, we found the streets in the vicinity completely deserted, the rain having had the effect

of driving the rioters as well as the speciators to their homes. McShane died at the hospital last evening about dark. This makes the third fatal case. He had arrived in this country but a few weeks since, and was making preparations to return, intending to start the less of this weed.

LATEST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.-The Baltimore Clipper bark W H D C Wright, Capt Joel W McDona d, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 10, having had only 39 days to the Capes of Virginia. The Merchants' Exchange Reading Rooms furnishes us with the tollowing:

She brings as passengers, John S Wright,